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SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1902.

CIRCULATION DURING APRIL.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	108,740	16	109,640
2	108,770		111,010
3	108,930		111,060
4	108,830		113,290
5	111,630		117,780
	116,180		112,050
	108,940		111,850
8	109,610		111,110
9	109,550		111,700
10	109,620		112,560
11	109,790		113,650
	111,760		117,590
	117,260		111,420
	110,460		112,130
	110,830		112,030
Total for	the month		3,349,770
Less all copie	s spailed in prin	ting, left over	07

Average daily distribution 109,494 And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the

month of April was 12.9 per cent.
CHARLES W. KNAPP. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 50th day of

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of 3t. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 26, 1905. The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic

deliver more than 53,000 copies every day. This Is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

THE MYSTERY OF NATURE.

Neither science nor intuitive reasoning has an answer to the question of cause evoked by the startling succession of catastrophes within a short time. We may ask for an explanation, but human minds have none to offer.

Within the last fortnight the events have been appalling. Beginning with the awful earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Martinique-which continue to this day-a succession of catastrophes has appalled humanity. Nature has asserted itself in a manner to make the proud humble himself before the fearful manifestation of power.

Perhaps the succession of calamities is emphasized because of their proximity. The tornado in Goliad. Tex., which killed nearly a hundred citizens and wounded many more, the fearful mine disaster in Coal Creek, Tenn., where 250 miners were suffocated and the waterspout in Cincinnati were not separated in point of time by more than a few days. All were great disasters, though insignificant as compared with the volcanic eruptions in the West Indian seas.

How soon the series will be ended cannot be foretold. Only the Omnipotent can determine the duration of the overwhelming phenomena. Yet while they last it must be acknowledged that contemplation can occupy itself with no higher task than the consideration of the majesty of Nature and the personal relation which each being occupies toward the inevitableness of the final end.

But the pendulum. Why is one month or one year distinguished as a period of great calamities? What law of Nature provides the coincidences of successive disasters, allied in kind and results? What is the underlying reason for volcanic eruptions, tornadoes and explosions of gas all occurring so closely together?

Is it simply a fulfillment of the law of chance? Are the averages to be maintained by Nature as with the dice? If so, the pendulum will soon swing back and there will be peace in the natural world. Why, no one knows.

A TIMEKEEPER OF PROGRESS.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the World's' Fair to erect a religious building for the use of Christian denominations will meet with the approval of all who are interested in the success of the enterprise. A recognition of the claims which religion to himself if printed in the form of memoirs. has upon the consideration of the people was expected, not only because the Exposition will appeal to every class, but on account of the opportunity for instruction which will be afforded.

Greater than the mere fact of the Exposition's recognition of the request for the construction of a re- those things with which he was familiar because of ligious building is the main fact connected with the his public activity. formation of the general committee which ba: secured the building.

sects are united in a common cause. Catholic, Protest- tinguished body for one year. From the close of the ant, Jew and Gentile are working together for the success of the undertaking. Every denomination is in- 1879, he was on terms of personal intimacy with the terested in the project. Priest, rabbi and pastor have consulted regarding the plans.

McKinley spoke truly when he said that expositions are the timekeepers of progress. Here is a step forward in cementing religious brotherhood that would not have been accomplished excepting for the launching federate Senate have been published. Information reof the World's Fair. The Congress of Religions in garding the debates and the measures discussed by

Chicago fell far short of bringing the sects together. Practically, the exhibits which will be installed in ing. the building will be a stimulus to every denomination depresented. The friendly rivalry is of the sort to re- grasps the meaning of contemporaneous events clearly. Solt in an interesting and highly instructive display He could lay aside the prejudices which would hamper of accomplishments wrought by the world's moral other men in such a work. Posterity would have the leaders. The comparison between the exhibits will since 1860, and especially during the first decade

siglists otherwise well informed.

Properly enough, the energies of the denominations will be employed from this time forth with the preparation of further plans for features to be cen- an equipment of peculiar value. tered around the religious building. Undoubtedly a spiritual revival should follow in the wake of the unsolicitation for his recovery. Successful as has been dustry and wealth in America and Ger-

WORLD'S FAIR IN A PRESIDENTIAL YEAR. In commenting with approval upon the postpone of holding an international exposition during a pres-

idential year in this country.

of benefit to the St. Louis World's Pair, owing to its Revision Committee augurs well for the final adoption being held at such a time, and the New Orleans news of the changes in the statement of the Confession of paper, after reciting the arguments for and against Faith. The absence of protracted debate on the subthe proposition, concludes with the friendly hope of ject was not an evidence of a blind determination to advantageous final results. The reasonable outlook is follow the lead of men who had worked for so many PER COPY. that this hope will be more than confirmed by months on the task of preparation, actual developments bearing on the situation.

The fact that all lines of business in the United 2 cents States are somewhat unsettled by the political ex-... 3 cents citement inseparable from a national contains has a by the discussion relative to changes in the presentasignificance favorable to the World's Fair. People I tion of the doctrines therein expressed. The respect A 675 can better afford to visit the World's Pair city felt for the fathers who wrote the Confession does A 674 during such a period. The wheels of cummerce and not preclude the necessity for a closer approach to industry will be moving at moderate speed. Every modern ideas in the statement of belief, large business concern in this country runs under careful rules in a presidential year. Important steps in mittee's report marks an epoch in Calvinism. That great enterprises are deferred until the succeeding the work of revision received its impetus in St. Louis season. The people generally have more time at their two years ago when the General Assembly met here disposal. And the great majority find no need to remain is a matter of particular local pride. The discussion Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of at home, because of political duties throughout the campaign. They have, indeed, more leisure for such of the report made two years afterward. a pleasurable treat as a trip to see the World's Fair.

> Should the two great political parties see fit to hold their national conventions in St. Louis in 1904-and this may be the case-the result would be tremendously beneficial to the World's Fair: Both conventions will doubtless be held after the World's Fair gates have been opened on May 1 of that year. Thus the delegates and the thousands who come as spectators to a national political convention would be enabled as well to visit the World's Fair. In addition, European interest would be vastly stimulated by the conjunction of the two events. Innumerable foreign visftors would be attracted to the World's Fair because of the unusual opportunity to study American conditions and political procedure during a presidential campaign. They would realize that such a World's Fair opportunity is not likely to be repeated in their generation.

The possibility of the situation is, therefore, that the success of the St. Louis World's Fair is additionally insured by the fact that it is to be held in a presidential year. This is the view confidently held by the public sentiment in the matter have led to the prompt people of the World's Fair city. The ultimate result is awaited with a firm conviction that the optimistle view will be amply justified by the facts of World's Fair attendance.

RELIGION BRINGS MEN TOGETHER. in Denver, June 26-30 inclusive, is of necessity bound to bring a realization of the tremendous moral influence exerted by these organizations in the past and of their promise of good for the future.

The International Convention is a delegated body representing auxiliary associations. Under its auspices 10,000 local conventions are held annually. The organization includes the larger part of the Christian forces of this Continent and England. The chief educational work of the organization is accomplished see the bill become a law, and there will be no hesitathrough its International Lesson System, covering the whole field of Sunday-school teaching.

Probably in no better way can the scope of this teaching be briefly indicated than by mention of the eminent divines composing the present Lesson Committee, which serves the interests of world-wide Bible study. This committee serves without pay, and is composed of John Potts, D. D., Ontarlo, Methodist, chairman; A. E. Dunning, D. D., Massachusetts, Congregational, secretary; J. M. Stiffer, D. D., Pennsylvania, Baptist; B. F. Jacobs, Illinois, Baptist; J. 1. Hinds, Ph. D., Tennessee, Cumberland Presbyterian; B. B. Tyler, D. D., Colorado, Church of Christ; J. S. Stahr, D. D., Pennsylvania, Reformed; J. R. Sampey, D. D., Kentucky, Baptist; H. W. Warren, D. D., Colorado, Methodist; A. F. Schauffler, D. D., New York. Presbyterian; E. B. Kephart, D. D., Maryland, United Brethren; J. R. Pepper, Tennessee, Southern Methodist; W. W. Moore, D. D., Virginia, Presbyterian; Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., Missouri, Evangelical Lutheran; Prin. E. I. Rexford, Quebec, Episcopal. British section of committee: J. Munroe Gibson, D. D., England; William H. Groser, England; C. H. Kelley, D. D., England; S. G. Green, D. D., England; Charles Waters, England; Edward Towers, England; Bishop F. W. Warne, India; Archibald Jackson, Australia.

As will be seen from the organization of this committee, the best thought of the various Protestant sects of this country, Canada, England, India and Australia is enlisted in the mission represented by the International Sunday-School Association. It is not difficult to realize how great is the influence of such an organization, and interest in the approaching international convention to be held in Denver intensifies with this realization. The fact may be stated with exceptional confidence that the world's eyes will be turned toward the Sunday-school Convention city throughout the week chosen for the sessions of that body.

FOR THE SAKE OF HISTORY.

Senator Vest underestimates the value of his experiences in public life when he declares that matters personal to himself would excite no general interest

His relations with men and events of historica importance make him probably the most competent man living to put on record the facts of two political sides from the opening of the Civil War. Where others speak from hearsay he could chronicle correctly

He served two years in the Confederate House of Representatives and is the only survivor of the Con-For the first time in the history of the world all federate Senate, having been a member of that diswar until his election as United States Senator in great men of Missouri and the country at large. March 3 of next year will end twenty-four years of service in the upper branch of Congress.

Two generations have profited by the work of Senator Vest. No reports of the proceedings of the Conthat body is fragmentary and much of it is mislead-

Senator Vest has the keenly incisive mind which

dispel an Ignorance which prevails among controver- true !nwardness of untold history which has occurred following that date. His broad-mindedness, his faculty of assimilating vital facts, and, above all, his thorough acquaintance with men and measures, give him

He has stated that before attempting to publish congress will be held in which the claims of the sects his recollections, he will seek to regain his impaired will be presented. If wisely managed there is reason | health. The personal affection in which he is held by to believe that religious life will be quickened, be- the people of Missouri and the respect felt for him cause of the interchange of ideas. An intellectual and throughout the United States assure him of tender his life, and crowned with the distinctions bestowed many processarily implies the "economic by the State, the history of this country will be lack- | decay" of Britain. ing unless he is permitted to add his quota to the current information on the subject. His career will have ment of the St. Louis World's Fair until 1904, the been a symmetrical whole upon the publishing of facts with which he alone is cognizant.

-0-CALVINISM'S ADVANCE.

The unanimity with which the General Assembly The Republic had already pointed out the likelihood of the Presbyterian Church adopted the report of the

> A spirit of reverence for the Westminster Confesgion is one of the characteristics of Presbyterlanism. Yet that spirit has not been discouraged in the least

> Historically, the adoption of the Revision Comwhich then took place foreshadowed the acceptance

> Critics who seek to find a retreat from the fundamental principles of doctrine in the new statement will be disappointed. The creed's elemental theses are unchanged except by a wording which removes all doubt as to the meaning. Workers in the church have asked for the removal of what might be called stumbling blocks to their affiliation with the organi-

> This response to a practical demand is in accord with the progressive tendencies in every church. If the church is not to keep pace with modern thought and religious expediency, its mission cannot reach the fullness of victory. That the Presbyterians, perhaps the most conservative of the Protestant denominations, have taken the initiative is as significant as it

ADEQUATE NAVAL MAINTENANCE.

An intelligent conception of the importance of the nayy as the principal militant arm of the Government in its world relations and the clear recognition of passage of the naval appropriation bill by the lower house of Congress.

The American people will have reason for satisfaction when, through Senate action of a similar nature, the bill is enacted into law and receives the President's signature. The total appropriation carried by Thoughtful consideration of the plans for the tenth this measure is large, being something over \$77,000,international Sunday-school convention, to be held 000, but the money thus employed will not be begrudged by taxpayers.

The naval increase made possible by such an appropriation means a notable strengthening of American sea power. The bill in detail provides for the construction of additional battleships, cruisers and gunboats, for an increase in the number of enlisted men. for a betterment of the building equipment of navy yards, all in addition to the routine budget for the maintenance of the navy. The people will be glad to tion in making such future provisions for the navy as shall insure the requisite sea power demanded by the world situation

American journalism loses a prominent figure in the death of Edwin L. Godkin, editor emiritus of the New York Evening Post, During his connection with that almost classical publication, the high standards established in the early days of the newspaper were maintained. Even to those who did not concur in the views of the Post, the dignitied position which it assumed on all questions secured their respect and admiration. Editor Golkin's personality for a long time appeared plainly in the course of the Post, His has been an example of thoroughness and learning remarkable in a long line of distinguished publicists.

And now, we are told, the local Republican "outfit' is engaged in a fight to a finish over the United States Marshalship plum. All that's ever necessary to precipitate a deadly fight within the Missouri Republican organization is to hold up an office and get the spollsmen to grabbing for it.

RECENT COMMENT.

Business Done by the Steel Trust.

assier's Magazine for June.

Business amounting to considerable over a million dollars a day is the enormous volume standing to the eredit of the United States Steel Corporation, as shown by an official statement made early last month at a meeting of the directors by President Charles M. Schwab. The first business year of the corporation ended on March 31, and the statement in question showed that during that year the corporation mined 13,326,705 tons of ore, made 9,079,000 tons of coke, and produced 9,005,000 tons of steel ingots. In the same period the entire United States produced, including, of course, the output of the United States Steel Corporation, 13,389,000 tons of steel; hence the output of the corporation amounted to a little less than three-quarters of the country's entire output. Great Britain produced in the same time 4.850,000 tons of steel, the steel corporation's output being twice as much as Great Britain's. Germany's output in the same time was 6,394,000 tons, and the output of France 1,465,000 tons. The total business of the steel corporation for the year, that is, the selling value of the company's products shipped, amounted to the enormous sum of \$459,090,000. The amount paid out in railroad freights during the year, outside of the corporation's own railroads, was \$24,147,000. The corporation paid in wages \$112,829,000, and the average number of employes in service during the year was 155,263,

The "Municipal Ownership" Party.

St. Joseph Gazette. The Buchanan County Democratic Convention sounded a timely note of warning against the Republican scheme that is masquerading as the Municipal Ownership party and the apostles of which are now proselyting Joseph, spreading honey before the labor element with the especial object of attracting Democrats.

The resolutions speak holdly of the efforts now being made in our midst by St. Louis politicians, "who, under the guise of advocating municipal ownership of public utilities, are in reality agents and instruments of the Republican party in a conspiracy to mislead loval and sincere persons, and especially Democrats who believe in municipal ownership of public utilities, by inducing such to join with them

As for the municipal ownership of public utilities, that is an old and well known and oft-assected Democratic principle. The resolutions of Monday reaffirm it and call attention to the fact that every effort in that direction has been made by Democratic officials acting in harmony with the plaforms and principles of the Democratic party. There is no occasion for a Municipal Ownership party

in Missouri and the reason for its present existence is best known to the gentlemen who manipulate the Repub-Irresistibly Suggested the Bargain Counter.

me Smart Set.
Mrs. Jones: "I don't see what she wanted to marry him for. He has a cork leg, a glass eye and false teeth."

Mrs. Smith: "Well, my dear, you know women always did have a hankering after remnants."

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE SUPREMACY DOOMED, AND THE CAUSES.

BY HENRY LABOUCHERE.

I am not one of those who believe that the days of British trade and commerce are numbered. Within the last year I have repeatedly combated the alarmist argument that the recent rapid growth of in-

Our "supremacy," I solmit, is not only threatened, but doomed. Supremacy, in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used, sense in which the word is ordinarily used, in a matter of bulk, and ceter paribus, the nation with the largest and most energete population and the greatest natural resources must eventually show the largest turnover and the greatest aggregate weelth. The natural resources of the British

Islands, with the possible exception of agriculture, have been developed pretty nearly to their maximum expectly. hearly to their maximum capacity.

That being so, we can only increase the bulk of our output by lacreasing the number or the productiveness of our population and importing the raw material for it to work upon, and we must therefore be prepared to see new and bigger countries like America, or backward countries as Germany was until thiry years agonomic that quitten more rapidly than nereasing their output more rapidly than

But there is no standing still in matters of business. Unless we can hold our own in the face of increased competition and continue to increase our production, however stowly, we shall assuredly go backward, and when once that process begins to will tend year to be seen to be seen. t will tend year by year to increase its

To this extent we are in danger, and it behooves us to recognize this fact and to study how the danger is to be averted. How can it be averted? It is a ques-tion of resources in raw material, capital and labor. The first we must regard as a quantity which cannot greatly expand, and

quantity which cannot greatly expand, and which may soon begin to contract.
But in other respects we may, by taking thought, acm at least a few cubits to our stature. We have wealth enough at our command to supply all the capital which can fine profitable employment in our own country, and it can only be our own foily in squandering it unprofitably elsewhere, or by the stupidity of our capitalists in overlooking the opportunity for its employment at their doors, that foreign capital can surplant British in any home apital can surplant British in any home coustry.

If we cannot stimulate the growth ar population, at least, we can control me of the causes which tend to restrict We can set our faces, for instance, against the foily of transporting the pick of our working clarges by thousands per annum to America and Australia. its natural increase.

We can put our foot down upon such a diractions project as settling the territories we have compared in South Africa with tens of thousands of men and women, every one of whom is at once a producer and a consumer lest to us at home.

Above all, we can increase the efficiency

of our labor in every grade, from the counting-house downward, by improved educathe removal of the social conditions which breed bodlly and mental feebieness apathy and sloth, orunkenness and pau-

If this is the policy which the present conomic situation suggests, the policy which has been pursued with miguided enthusiasm during the last dark epoch of our history is in every respect the antithesis

We have squandered our material resources on the acquisition and develop-ment of profitiess distant territories until foreign capital is rushing in to fill the void created at home. We have encouraged the emigration of our "surplus population," forgetting that the only surplus population, shall we attend to it at once, the inefficient or useless section which finish our wine and think about does not emigrate, and that all the rest of and Persians after dinner? That is the all-



HENRY LABOUCHERE.

sumers, the first essential of industrial

blind pre-occupation with new markets-the whole of them together only worth a fraction of the market furnished by forty millions of prosperous people at home-we have allowed foreign producers to flood the country with goods, the masite effort and intelligence produce as

Instead of training our workers to meet he stress of this competition, ur money and our energy to withdrawing every year an increased number of them from industry to swell our regiments and man our fleets and send 20,000 of them to be shughtered in a few months in South

Africa.

At the present crisis in our economic history, what are the objects which chiefly occupy our minds?

The regeneration of South Africa by the

troduction into that accursed land of Britcarital and labor-an operation equivalent to opening the velns of an anaemic pa-tient to obtain life blood for another sufferer; the expansion of our army at the expense of the labor market, and at the price of additional burdens on all our industries; the refarm of our educational system, not from the point of view of improving the efficiency of our workers and mercantile classes, but of subsidizing by increased taxes the teaching of sectarian dogmas to the minds of infants; and lastly—to the exclusion for the moment of all other affairs—the squandering of time, money and energy on the empty ostentation of a coronation ceremony, which will for the time suspend industry, dislocate trade and divert public thought from matters of pressing and vital import.

At the moment while we are thus en gaged Mr. Pierpout Morgan and his col-leagues descend upon us seeking what they may devour, one day snapping up a whole industry, the next annexing a railway, the next capturing half a dozen lines of Brit-ish steamers—more than we should have been likely to lose in a serious naval war. After this object lesson, is it necessary to tell any one that markets in these days are not conquered by soldiers, or that sea-borne commerce needs other means of proection than warships?

Almost in the hour of the King's feast come forth fingers of a man's hand and write upon the wall. It needs no prophet in this case to interpret the writing. It is easy to read the warning and not diffi-Shall we attend to it at once, or shall we

finish our wine and think about the Medes

of the Royal plate were coined by her

beth, and gave the Great Harry to his wife,

who, when she became Countess of Argyll.

But Morton insisted, and recovered this fine jewel for the crown. It afterwards went to England with James VI, and I, where it

was incorporated in the famous jewel, the Mirror of Great Britain, and shared the

efused to give it up to Regent Morte

KING EDWARD'S SYMBOLS OF SCOTTISH MONARCHY.

BY SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., M. P.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The outward and visible symbols of Scot-tish monarchy, known of old as the Honors of Scotland, and in modern phrase as the Scottish Regalia, are of singular interest, not only on account of the exquisite artistic merit of some of the articles, but because of the strange vicissitudes through which they have passed. They are in custody of the King's Remembrancer for Scotland, and are preserved in Edinburgh Castle.

The various articles comprised in the Regalia are, first, the crown, a fillet or band of gold, heightened by ten crosses fleury al-ternating with ten fleur-de-lis and enriched with pearls and precious stones. Four raial arches of gold, enameled with onk caves in red, rise from the fillet and meet at the top to support the "mound," or ce lestial globe, the symbol of sovereign au-thority, which is of blue enamel powdered with gold stars, and is surmounted by a cross of black enamel, with gold ornamer in relief, adorned with a fine amethyst and eight large pearls. The total weight of this beautiful crown, which was remodeled by James V in 1510, is 56 oz. 5 dwt. troy. Sh Walter Scott held that the refashio the crown in 1540 consisted only in the ad dition of the arches, and believed that the ert the Bruce, but this has been pretty conclusively disproved. Part of the metal and some of the jewels are probably the same, but the fashion has been completely

altered. Richly Chused Silver Rod.

2. The scepter is a hexagonal rod of silver gilt, richly chased on all its faces, surmounted by three dolphins so arranged as to inclose a triple shrine containing images of the Virgin and Child, St. James and St Andrew. Upon a knob above the scepter head is a ball of rock crystal, inclosed in three golden bands and surmounted by an egg-shaped finial, topped with a Scottish earl. Originally presented to James IV by Pope Alexander VI in 1434, this scepter considerably altered by command of James V in 1736. It measures over all 33% inches in length.

3. The sword of state was the gift of Pop.

Julius II to James IV in 1507, and by great good fortune remains in its original state, except that some of the ornament on the scabbard has been lost, and that the blad has been snapped fourteen inches from the hilt and welded anew. The pommel, hilt and guard are of silver, wrought in a very beautiful Renaissance design. With this sword came a fine embroidered belt, which was lost for many years until recovered in the manner presently to be described. other articles preserved with the Regalia proper are the Lord High Treasurer's Mace a rod of silver gilt surmounted by an ova globe of rock crystal, cut in square fa the ensigns, collars, jewels, etc., of the orders of the Garter and of the Thistle, and a ruby and diamond ring, bequeathed, the ensigns, to George III by Car York, the last male descendant of the Stuart Kings.

Jewels That Have Disappeared.

Many other crown jewels there were once out these have disappeared. The Great Harry, for instance, a large diamond with a gold chain and great ruby attached given to Queen Mary by her father-in-law ruby attached Henry II of France, and bequeathed by he as one of the chief crown pawers of schringing; a jeweled dagger given by Francis I of France to his son-in-law, James V., and last heard of in 1565, in possession of Lord Ruthven, when he fled to England after the murder of Riccio. In 1567 the gold font sent by Queen Elizabeth for the baptism of Mary's son, went into the melting pot to pay the troops which her third husband, Bothwell, collected against the confederate lords; and a few weeks later, t a prisoner at Lochleven, 1,300 ounces

had sometimes to be made in haste for some special occasion; for in Scotland, rent as it ever was by faction, possession of the monarch's person was always regarded as the winning card in the fierce game of pol-itics. This was rendered the more easy be-cause the monarch was so often a minor, or indeed an infant; but the regalia-the en-signs of monarchy-sometimes remained in the hands of the party opposed to that which held the monarch. Queen Mary was crowned at Stirling, at the tender age of 9 months; when she field to England, in 153. never to return, she left her son, James VI. a child of 18 months, in the hands of the Protestant lords; but the regalla were securely lodged in Edinburgh Castle, so long and gallantly held for the Queen against the Regency by Kirkaldy of Grange, Therere, in 1571, when the Regent Lennox and his colleagues desired to hold a parliament for the number of certain Catholic ords, they had a temporary crown and ocepter made of silver gift, and a new sword of State; so that King James VI. ing of the mature age of 5 years, might

open the session in proper state.

After the union of the crowns in the person of James VI in 1883, the Scottish regular passed into still more stormy times. Charles I is said to have desired that they should be sent to London for his caronation there; but the Scottish Privy Council objected to this as being contrary to the law of the kingdom; so King Charles came to Holyrood, and was solemnly crowned on the 1815 of June, 1833, eight years after his accession to the throne. In 1639 the Covenanters captured the regalia, but in 1859, when Elinburg Castle was taken by the English the regalfa disappeared mysteriously, and reappeared at the coronation of Charles II at Scone, on the 1st of January, 1651. George Oglivy the Keeper.

After the King's defeat at Worcester, on the 22d of August In that year, when Crom well incorporated Scotland in the English Commonwealth, the regalia were committed to the keeping of the Earl Marischal. He was then a prisoner in the Tower of Lon-don, but his eastle of Dunnottar was in charge of George Ogilvy of Barras, with a garrison of farty men. The Committee of Estates, alarmed at the rapid advance of y demanded that the regalla should be given up to them, but Governor Ogflyy stoutly refused to surrender his trust. Still the English pressed forward; all Scotland was passing into their power; November 2th and again on the 224, the Parliamentary commander summoned Oglivy to surrender, elling him that his master, the Earl Marischal, had already submitted, wherefore there was no use continuing resistance. Ogilvy replied boldly that he held Donnottar

for no earl, but for King Charles. Now Dunnottar was a strong place of defense, but, with such a slender garrison Ogilvy could not hope to hold out long, and he had resource to stratagem to save the regalla. Mrs. Granger, wife of the parish minister of Kinneff, having obtained leave from the commander of the besieging force to enter the castle on a visit to Ogilvy's wife, received the precious articles, and, on leaving, carried off the crown in her lap, while the sword and scepter were concealed in a bundle of flax carried by her serving woman. She was very nearly betrayed by the politeness of the English General himself, who insisted upon helping her to mount her horse, but she succeeded in riding safely through the camp, and brought her preclous burthen to her husband, who buried them under the pavement of Kineff Church, Captors Were Chagrined.

When, some months afterwards, Dunnottar surrendered, great was the chagrin of the captors when the regalia could not be found. Oglivy was heavily fined; his wife and he were imprisoned; Mrs. Ogilvy died in prison, with her last breath adjuring her husband never to reveal the sacred secret Finally, suspicion was laid to rest by the circulation of a rumor that the regalia had been sent to Charles II in Paris. Well was it for the romance of history that they never passed into the hands of that monarch in the hour of his extreme poverty, else had the Honors of Scotland been seen no more. At the Restoration, in 1660, the no more. At the Restoration, in 1000, the regalla were exhumed from their dark restring place, and the Dowager-Countess Marischal claimed all the honor of having preserved them. Her younger son, Sir John Keith, was created Earl of Kintore, with a pension of 1400 a year; Parliament voted 2, 000 marks to Mrs. Granger for her inestimation with the secretary but College to whose description in the contract of the c ble service; but Ogilvy, to whose dauntless courage the safety of the honors was primarily due, received only the empty honor

of a baronetcy.
Upon the rising of the last Scottish Parliament they were locked up in an old oak chest in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castie and-forgotten! Yes; completely forgot-ten, although they had been reckoned so dear to the national sentiment, that a sne cial article was inserted, nemi cente, in the Treaty of Union, providing that, in all time coming they sho be removed "from that part of the United Kingdom now known as Scotland." It is to Sir Walter Scott, to whom Scots-

men owe so much else, that they owe the restoration of the honors of Scotland to proper respect. In consequence of Scott's exertions, and those of other influential per sons whom he inspired, the Prince Regent issued a warrant in 1817 to open the Crown Room, and make search for the regalia. Mirror of Great Britain, and shared the doom of the rest of the English Regalia at the hands of Cromwell.

Substitutes for Special Occasions.

Now we come to the strange story of the adventures of the Scottish Regalia. First,

FROM THE GREAT POETS

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE.

BY GEORGE ELIOT. George Eliot (Mrs. Mary Ann Evans Lewes Cross), was born at Arbury farm, Warwick, England, November 22, 1819; died at Chelsea, London, December 22, 1889. Her father was Robert Evans, sgent for Mr. Francis Newdigate of Arbury farm. Her education was obtained at Nuneaton and Coventry. In 1851 she became assistant editor of the Westminster Review, and held that position until 1852. Her fame as a writer rests on her novels.

This poem was written in 1867, its full title being, "O May I Join the Choir Invisible. MAY I join the choir invisible Of those immortal dead who live again In minds made better by their presence; live In pulses stirred to generosity, In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn of miserable aims that end with self, In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars, And with their mild persistence urge man's search To vaster issues. So to live is heaven;

> To make undying music in the world, Breathing as beauteous order that controls With growing sway the growing life of man. So we inherit that sweet purity For which we struggled, failed and agonized With widening retrospect that bred despair. Rebellious flesh that would not be subdued, A vicious parent shaming still its child. Poor, anxious penitence is quick dissolved; Its discords, quenched by meeting harmonies, Die in the large and charitable And all our rarer, better, truer self, That sobbed religiously in yearning song That watched to ease the burden of the world, A Laboriously tracing what must be, And what may yet be better—saw within A worthler image for the sanctuary And shaped it forth before the multitude, Divinely human, raising worship eo
> To higher reverence more mixed with love— That better self shall live till human Time all fold its eyelids, and the human sky He gathered like a scroll within the tomb Unread forever.

This life to come. Which martyred men have made more glorious For us to strive to follow. May I reach, That purest heaven, be to other souls The cup of strength in some great agony, Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love, Beget the smiles that have no Be the sweet presence of a good And in diffusion ever more inte So shall I join the choir invisible. Whose music is the gladness of the world.

